CLAIMS:

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1. An optical component comprising a first element (1) having a light-emission surface (2) and a second element (3) having a light-entrance surface (4), a bonding layer (5) interconnecting said elements (1, 3) being situated between said surfaces (2, 4), characterized in that the bonding layer (5) is a transparent layer of paraffin.

2. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the paraffin fills a capillary space (7).

3. An optical component as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the transparent layer of paraffin is a solid substance at temperatures below 50 °C.

4. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the layer of paraffin has a thickness of maximally 200 μm.

- 5. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transparent layer of paraffin and the second element (3) have essentially equal refractive indices at the light-entrance surfaces (4).
- 6. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the second element (3) is a light-receiving image sensor which, in conjunction with the first element (1), forms an image pick-up device (8).
 - 7. An optical component as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the first element (1) is a plate (10) accommodating a bundle of fibers (6) which open into the light-emission surface (2).
 - 8. A method of manufacturing an optical component comprising a first element (1) having a light-emission surface (2) and a second element (3) having a light-entrance surface (4), a bonding layer (5) interconnecting the elements (1, 3) being situated between

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said surfaces (2, 4), characterized in that the first element (1) and the second element (3) are fitted together by joining the surfaces (2, 4) so as to form a capillary space (7), which capillary space (7) is filled by making it suck up liquid paraffin, the paraffin is cooled and solidified so as to form a bonding layer of transparent paraffin (5) in the capillary space (7).

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the surfaces (2, 4) of the elements (1, 3) are pressed against each other.